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EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE NEXT EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA WILL SAIL FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, ON OR NEAR THE 10TH OF OCTOBER INST.

THIS will probably be the last expedition that we shall send out this year. We therefore call the attention of all persons contemplating going to Liberia to this favorable opportunity. Emigrants who have engaged their passage will please not fail to reach Norfolk by that day, well furnished with all the implements of husbandry, household articles, and cooking utensils necessary to carry with them.

Persons wishing to send goods or packages to Liberia, will please forward them to our agents in Norfolk, Messrs. SOUTTER & BELL. All letters and papers for colonists may be forwarded to them, or to this office.

Persons holding money in their hands for the Society, will please remit it as soon as possible.

And we will consider it a special favor if our annual subscribers whose subscriptions fall due about this time, will have the kindness to remember us in this our time of need.

We rely on the liberality of our friends to enable us to get off this expedition. Many of the persons about to be sent must go soon, to save them from hopeless bondage. Their hearts are set on going to Africa, and who is the person that will not aid them with the means? They are all thrown upon the Society, and at this time, when we are obliged to buy more territory, the burden is greater than we know how to sustain. Who will come soon and strong to our help?

H. B. M. FRIGATE "IRIS" passed here on the morning of the 10th inst. on her way to the Island of Ascension. The Iris is under the command of Captain NOURSE, who is to succeed Captain TUCKER, as Commodore of Her Majesty's squadron on this station.

The Iris has already done good service to the cause of humanity, in an expedition up the Rio Pongas, in which she destroyed all the slave factories in that region.—*Liberia Herald.*

CHEEVER'S TOUR IN EGYPT—THE SLAVE MARKET
IN CAIRO.

CAIRO.—A melancholy visit to the slave mart of Cairo marks this day's experience of the depravity and misery of our fallen world. And so much has been said about the Pasha's efforts and intentions to abolish slavery in his dominions, that some little description of the scene to be witnessed in the heart of his capital will have at this time additional interest. The market is deep within the intricacies of the city, in a quarter as black and prison-like as its purposes. Leaving our donkies in the street, in the care of their squalid drivers, we passed through a dark archway into an irregular, ragged, dirty square, surrounded by cells like dens in a menagerie for wild beasts, and filled with groups of negroes and slave-drivers, men, women and children. Most of the captives were young; indeed, I do not recollect to have seen a middle-aged man among them. The first cell we looked into was tenanted by several fine looking Nubian girls modestly dressed, and laughing as if they were happy. Perhaps they thought we had come to buy, and pleased themselves with the hope of belonging to a Frank—a miserable alternative indeed, judging from the Frank population of Cairo. Is it not the case, all the world over, that foreign masters are more despotic than native ones?

In the next den, a young girl was on her knees with a sort of stone basin before her, in which, by rubbing with another stone as large as a brick, she was grinding corn to make into bread. Another sat by her side, looking like a moping idiot, with arms of such prodigious length, and so slender, that she might easily have been taken for a baboon. In another cell there were three or four bright little negro boys, gaily dressed in white jacket and trowsers, to allure purchasers. I asked the price? It was about eight hundred piastres, or forty dollars. Some of these very boys may possibly be the future rulers of Egypt. It would not be much more remarkable than the elevation of Mehemet Ali.

The middle of the square exhibited the most painfully disgusting spectacle I ever witnessed in any collection of the degraded forms of human beings. There seemed to be several distinct races, some of them very little elevated in their appearance above the brutes. Chains there were none, nor were they needed to render the spectacle more appalling. Some of these beings were almost entirely naked, and with the united effect of tatooing, exposure to a burning sun, and disease superadded, the skin in some cases looked like that of a rhinoceros, while the hair, plaited and turned flat from the top of the head over the forehead and temples, looked as if it had been dropped in some mixture of dirt and tar, and formed into sticks. The features of these wretched beings in most cases were ugly almost beyond description, and they were principally women, and were employed in dressing each other's hair; or sat looking vacantly around them. Their masters, or keepers, appeared to be reclining against the walls, without the least mark of interest in the scene before them.

The square of this slave market is surrounded by arches which, like pillars, or a colonade with recesses about a court, support a second story. This story consisted of a sort of platform terminated by other cells, tenanted, like those below, by slaves. Some were to be seen still higher, like monkeys, looking down as from the tops of the houses upon their fellow-prisoners beneath. On this second platform I passed a group where stood one man with the air of a captive prince, in attitude and with a countenance which would have made a subject for a painter. Beside him there were two or three more youthful companions, perhaps his brothers and sisters, with the like expression of silent and deep melancholy.

They wore some golden ornaments upon their persons, the only instance of such a custom.

In this assemblage, above and below, some of the groups consisted of fine-looking, intelligent, well-formed negroes, but many of them were a species of the human race such as I had never seen, and more degraded than any thing in human shape I had ever imagined. The Afrites and Gauls of the oriental mind must have had their prototypes in some such realities. What a transformation is yet to be effected by the Gospel in that heart of Africa, from whence these wretched beings are transported! * *

In journeying up to Thebes, after this, we met with many boat-loads of captives appointed to the same destination, and sometimes gangs or encampments of them on shore, presenting the same spectacle of misery and degradation.

We saw no white slaves of any kind in the market. Mr WILKINSON has stated the price of slaves in Egypt as follows: black slaves, boys 25 to 50 dollars; girls 40 to 50; eunuchs 50 to 75; Abyssinian boys 35 to 50; white boys (Mamlocks) 100 to 220.

Yours truly, G. B. C.

WE make the following extract from an article in the *Liberia Herald*; and transfer it to our columns to show what are *their* impressions in regard to *their duty*, and also to show how *they* can *write* in regard to that duty:

“LORD WHAT WILT THOU HAVE ME TO DO!”

THESE are the words of the astonished and counfounded SAUL of Tarsus, as he journeyed from Jerusalem to Damascus, with authority from the chief Priests, to bind all, both men and women, that he found calling upon the name of Jesus.

A spirited persecution had been carried on for a long time, against the Church and disciples of Christ. The fell purposes of the opposers of Christianity, now made their appearance, not in distinct avowal only, but in the position taken and the efforts made. Here was no system of favoritism; no taking one and leaving another, on account of relationship, circumstances or interest. The objects of crusade were undistinguished and undistinguishable. But awake fully the demon of persecution against any sect or system, however intentionally or actually unoffending, and the impetuosity of its course, joined with the maddening and blinding influence of its feelings, prevent it from individualizing. And as it stops not to investigate, so it knows neither difference nor compromise. Age, sex and condition lose all claim to pity or a hearing, while reputation and feelings supply it with subjects of revel, as if erected solely for its amusement.

Such was the state of things in Judea at the time of SAUL's conversion. The history of those times, discover on the part of the enemies of the cross of Christ, a most reckless state of moral feeling. On an eminence acquired for him by respectable connexions, and all that was accomplished and erudite in the learning of the age, stood SAUL of Tarsus, a most bitter and relentless persecutor. So long had he been engaged in this work of destruction, and such empire had the spirit of persecution obtained over all the humanizing feelings of his nature, that inspiration informs us he “breathed out threatening and slaughter against the disciples of Christ.”

St. LUKE tells us, that on his way to Damascus he was visited with a “light from Heaven above the brightness of the sun,” and that a voice spake to him audibly and separately, which convinced him of the error of his ways. It was under these circumstances, that the words quoted at the head of this article, fell from his lips: “Lord what wilt thou have me to do?”

The language of this pungently convicted pharisee, upon a survey of his former life, is often that of every sincere christian; and perhaps never

was the spirit of earnest inquiry among professors of religion, in settling questions of duty, more generally prevalent than now. The Church is being invested with the Son of Righteousness. She is arraying herself in her beautiful garments, and seeking all that virgin purity and loveliness, which is to render her the acceptable spouse of Christ. As the object of his love and the subject of his mercies, she feels her obligations to him, and tries to follow him. The efforts made to send the Gospel "into all the world," evinces that the subject of christian missions is deep-seated in the heart of the Church, and that she is trying to turn her instrumentality in our world's regeneration, to the best account. I have been asking myself while meditating on this subject, what are the Christian Colonies in Liberia doing, in aid of this work? But I am instantly met here with this seemingly fair excuse—the general poverty of the people.

Though we have not gold or silver, can we not do something towards preparing "the way of the Lord," by removing stumbling-blocks and obstacles to the march of christian influence? This question merits our most serious consideration. The relations in which these Colonies are placed to Africa and the christian world are incalculably interesting. Providence has evidently established them here for some important purpose, in accomplishing the inscrutable designs of Him whose "way is in the sea." However men may clamor or speculate about Colonization as a remedy for the ills of the colored race, or about the purity of the motives of those men who have embarked their time, their fortunes and weight of character in the undertaking; the conviction of the truth of this sentiment is irresistible, to all believers in the truth of the Holy Scriptures. It being established then, that we are providentially here—here for some important end, as God does nothing without motives, and whatever comes from him must be good—it remains for us to inquire what the "Great Head of the Church would have us to do," in our peculiar situation, occupying as we do, a distinguished place. It need not now be said that we should *pray earnestly* for the peace of Jerusalem. This is an obvious duty, and one from which no growing christian under any circumstance whatever can feel himself discharged. Nor is it necessary here to repeat that as we have ability, we should give our substance into the treasury of the Lord: though, were it the object of the writer of this article, to solicit donations for benevolent purposes, a word or two on this point might not be deemed improper.

There are duties generally binding upon us all, that have a direct and important bearing upon the work of evangelization, which can be performed without money or price. We may and ought to preserve uncontaminated, the inheritance bequeathed us by a long list of venerable living and dead. I mean the inheritance of a Church and its institutions. To pervert it, to become corrupt in doctrine, or its members immoral in their lives, is just unfitting ourselves *collectively* for the part Providence has designed us to take. No interest whatever should induce us for a moment to remove the ancient land-marks. But, distant as we are from those whose opinions or official superiority we either fear or venerate, and by whose wisdom and experience, were they nearer at hand, we could more immediately profit, there is great danger of this. We ought to be on our guard, as none are impeccable, *all* are liable to fall. The brightest star whose scintillations beautify the moral heavens, though seemingly fixed, may reel from its orbit, rush through all the attractions that would draw it to the common centre of light and heat, and,

"Hurl'd headlong, flaming from the ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion,"

desolate the system it was intended to bless.—*Liberia Herald.*

Washington City, October 1, 1841.

NEW PUBLICATION.—“*An Inquiry into the History of Slavery ; its introduction into the United States ; causes of its continuance ; and remarks upon the Abolition Tracts of Wm. E. CHANNING, D. D.,—by Rev. T. C. THORNTON, President of the Centenary College, Clinton, Mississippi.—Washington City, Wm. M. MORRISON, 1841.*”

We commend this work to the reading public, North and South. It discusses with a good degree of coolness a great national question. The author remarks in the introduction: “If our opinions on some points are not in perfect accordance with yours ; do not condemn us *for opinion’s sake*. We are entitled to, and have liberty to express, them. We write not for *popularity, or fame, or money*. We write for our country, and our country’s cause.”

The reader will in it find many principles well stated and applied, together with much information gathered from various sources, and brought into such compass as will make it convenient for reference. The article on Colonization we would especially desire to have read. At this time it is quite appropriate, and we trust will add to the growing interest on this subject.

“It is said that a number of the oldest and most respectable of the colored people—those who have property here, and are of good and peaceable habits—are making arrangements to dispose of their effects and remove to Liberia. That is the best thing they can do. We have long been satisfied that the free blacks should seek a residence in Africa. That is misdirected philanthropy which would induce their stay in this country.”—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

THE above seems to have been written soon after the disgraceful riot which took place in Cincinnati in the early part of last month. One might suppose that such scenes as that would soon convince the colored people that this land furnishes no HOME for them, where they and their children can hope to dwell in quietness, with prospect of rising in the scale of social and of civil life. But we mistake very much if it has any lasting influence upon them. While they credit their present advisers, there is little hope of change. They have been too long and too bitterly prejudiced against Liberia. The true condition and prospects of those who have already emigrated, have been too carefully concealed from them ; and they have been so thoroughly schooled to look upon Colonization as the very “abomination of desolation,” that it will take other means than violence and insult to start them from their present lodgment. Indeed we do not desire to have them emigrate under such influences. If they cannot feel the nobler, higher motives which Liberia presents ; if they have no desire to rise from their necessarily inferior condition, and assume the character and wield the destiny of *men*, under the free and liberal institutions of our

Liberian commonwealth, then we have little hope of their making citizens there such as we desire to have. We believe that if all danger of insult and violence was removed from their condition here, and they had the best prospects which they possibly could have, with a full and perfect chance of equality with the whites, still there are inducements held out to them in Liberia which should induce them at once to quit this country, and locate themselves in that ancient home of their race. And it is with these views that we are endeavoring to carry on this great work of Colonization. And we believe that if the adverse influences were removed from them, our labors would be very soon appreciated by them somewhat in the style that their nature and merits demand. But we do not intend to complain. Let those who instil into their minds principles of a different kind, and raise in their bosoms hopes which never can be realized, take the responsibility. It is a burden not easy to be carried. The peace of society and the majesty of law are too valuable to be trifled with for nothing. The bad passions of men may not be tampered with, under the hope of impunity. For that riot at Cincinnati somebody must answer. And for the loose ideas of the sacredness of life and property which have gotten abroad, and for the immeasurably evil consequences which will follow, somebody must answer. In the mean time, we shall endeavor peacefully to prosecute our work, assured that brighter days are coming.

WHAT ARE THE DIVINE PURPOSES RESPECTING THE AFRICAN RACE?

THE revealed will of God is the final test of every human enterprise. "To the law and the testimony." Every undertaking must have the sanction of Heaven, before we can hope for ultimate success. If a work be of man, it will most certainly come to naught. Passion and policy, and human wisdom, and reliance on temporary expedients, are of no avail. We must inquire what ends God means to accomplish, then fall in with his designs, and become co-workers with him, in order to be successful. By applying these principles to the work of Colonization, we may ascertain whether we are aiming at uncertainties, or whether we are laboring for *things which shall be*.

One of the truths which stand out most conspicuous on the sacred page, and most confidently is anticipated by all christians, is that "the knowledge of the Lord shall ere long cover this earth as the waters cover the sea." A day is then coming in the progress of this world's history, when every dark place shall be visited by the light of the Gospel; when every habitation of horrid cruelty shall be explored, transformed, and made a highway of holiness, where the redeemed of the Lord shall walk; and when the heathen temples shall all be prostrated, and their idols destroyed, and their sacred groves be forsaken, and their worshippers become the ransomed of the Lord, and return to Zion with songs and everlasting joy on their heads. This general prophecy and promise includes Africa in the

measure of its blessings ; and we should, without any thing more definite, be warranted in seeking the redemption of all her sons.

But we have a more explicit warrant—a more pointed and specific word of prophecy to which we may give most unbounded confidence, until the day dawn and the day star arise upon us. In the 68th Psalm and 31st verse, we are told, “Princes shall come out of Egypt. Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.” The writers of the Old Testament designate by Egypt a country far more extensive than that which in our modern geography bears that name. When they speak of Egypt they embrace in it all of Africa then known to the world. Sometimes we find Egypt and Ethiopia coupled in such manner as to show that they are inseparable in most of the prophecies relating to the children of HAM. The passage referred to above is one of these. Another is in Exodus, 30th chapter, 4th, 9th, and 26th verses : “And the sword shall come upon Egypt and great pain shall be in Ethiopia, when they shall take away her multitude, and her foundations shall be broken down. The careless Ethiopians shall be afraid, and I will *scatter the Egyptians among the nations, and will disperse them through the countries.*” This prophecy so clearly identifies the Egyptians with the slaves carried away from Africa, as to warrant us in considering that the passage first quoted relates to the Continent of Africa. Its meaning and import may be given by a liberal paraphrase. From the lowest point of their degradation shall the children of HAM be elevated. Dark as is their present night, a splendid morning is hastening. Abused, trampled upon as they have been, there is yet mercy in store for them. The time of their favor shall come. Oppression and violence shall have an end. From that land whence captives in chains have been led, shall princes come. Those hands stained with blood that so long have been raised against their brethren and their kindred, shall be stretched out to God in holy gratitude and fervent supplication ! A change the most remarkable and glorious shall come over them. They shall be disciples of no ordinary kind. *Princes* shall they be, and worshippers whose ardor and devotion will contrast entirely with the keenness and depth of the misery and degradation from which they have been rescued.

If this is the meaning of the prophecy, then the redemption of Africa is placed beyond the reach of doubt. As to the specific *time* when this is to take place, we are not definitely informed, but we can assure ourselves at least as to this, that they must come in, together “with the fulness of the Gentiles.” As to the *means* by which it is to be brought about, we can determine more certainly. That Colonization is the only means, we do not pretend to believe. But that it is a means we are assured—and that God has owned and blessed it as a part of his system of operations, we have the most undoubted evidences. It holds the same, and a more intimate, relation to the conversion of Africa, that the great scheme of Foreign Missions does to the conversion of those lands where the missionaries are located. We presume none will venture to say that there are no other

means to be used for a world's conversion than those now employed by the Missionary Societies. And yet it is perfectly manifest that they are a part of the great system of operations which God is willing to bless, and make distinguished in the triumphs of the Gospel. Just so it is with Colonization. Beyond all that could have been expected from the efforts used, it has been prospered. At home and abroad, by land and by sea, it has been favored of Heaven. And if we are unable to say that it is the only means to be used—we are assured that it is the only plan which has yet been devised that promises any good to Africa. This is proof enough that it forms a part of the Divine purposes respecting that Continent—and as such, it is entitled to the support and encouragement of every person who would not be found fighting against God.

Here for the present we desire to leave the question. And we entreat every person to ask solemnly, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" in reference to the welfare of the African race. From an article in another column it will be seen that the colonists are themselves beginning seriously to ask that question. Let not us be found behind them in this matter. But let us rather "do with our *might* (and *mite*) whatsoever our hands find to do."

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

"There is a wilderness more dark,
Than groves of fir on Huron's shore."

Few countries have been less unexplored for wise and benevolent purposes than the Continent of Africa. It may be termed the "great unknown," a perfect "terra incognita," at least so far as the number of its inhabitants is concerned, and any intention to ameliorate their condition. Even the general face of the country is unknown. The borders have been surveyed; a few of the rivers have been navigated; here and there a spot has been dotted down; a few adventurers have gone into the interior, and when they could snatch a hasty glance have looked at the country, and have made note of the color and character of the inhabitants. When we consider the almost unbounded extent of the country; the disorganized and barbarous condition of society; the universal prevalence of the slave trade, and the fatal qualities of the climate, we do not wonder that the middle regions of Africa have been shut out from the knowledge of the rest of mankind. The external demand for slaves sends its influence into the very heart of the Continent, and offers such a premium upon internal rapine, disorder and barbarity, as to render any well organized effort to explore and examine the interior almost hopeless. How hazardous have been our efforts to plant a Colony on the Western Coast? And with what difficulty have our colonists been able to penetrate the country lying back of them toward the mountains? It is true, the tribes in the immediate neighborhood of our settlements are in a better condition than they were; life is more secure; the cultivation of the soil is beginning to be attended

to; the advantages of commerce are beginning to be realized; the influences of Christianity and education have made a deep impression; and the slave trade has been banished from the coast. Our station is on the outside of the Continent, and our process of getting in must necessarily be slow. Could we have taken our station interior, in contact with the sensible and vital parts, our civilizing influences would doubtless have been more extensively felt and more rapidly diffused. But there lies the very difficulty. The way has never yet been opened by which we could reach that interior location. There are doubtless many places more favorable for making an impression than the one we occupy—as we shall have occasion to show before we close this article—but the difficulty is to reach those places; they lie too remote from the coast; the access to them is too slow, difficult and dangerous to allow of an attempt to plant a pioneer Colony there. We must begin on the husk and the rind of the Continent, or not begin at all. And if our progress inward is *slow*, we may depend upon its being *sure*. We cannot doubt that in spite of all the drawbacks, we shall yet do much toward the improvement of the Continent. How fast and how far our influence shall extend, must depend mainly on the amount of means we can command, the number and character of the emigrants we can locate in the Colony, and the prudence and wisdom with which all their intercourse and negotiations with the natives are conducted.

The influence which the commerce carried on with the northern parts of the Continent by the Arab and Moorish merchants, who come across the Great Desert, has exerted on the natives, may be adverted to as an illustration of what we may expect from our operations on the Western Coast. The Desert trade has penetrated to a considerable distance, and has produced some marked effects. On the route of the Caravans from Bornou to Soccato, there is a great superiority in respect to government, organization, manners, intelligence and industry, over the tribes or kingdoms lying off from this route and the borders of the Desert. We shall subjoin the descriptions of some of these places and people from various travellers who have visited them :

“The people of Nyfie are the most celebrated for their manufacture of cloths, plain and dyed, which are the best in Africa. They have an export trade consisting of ivory, indigo, ostriches, camels, leopard's skins, bees-wax, mats and sandals, in the manufacture of which they are said to be unrivalled. Rabbah has a large market to which caravans of merchants come from the Houssa country, from Soccato, from Kano, and from Tripoli.

“In the middle of the river and within sight of Rabbah lies the flourishing island of Zagozhie, mentioned by LANDER as one of the most extensive and thickly inhabited towns, as well as one of the most extensive trading places in the whole kingdom of Nyfie.

“The cloths which they manufacture, and the tobies and trowsers which they make, are most excellent, and would not disgrace an European manufactory; they are worn and valued by kings, chiefs and great men, and are the admiration of the neighboring countries which vainly attempt to imitate them. We have also seen a variety of caps which are worn

solely by females, and made of cotton interwoven with silk, of the most exquisite workmanship. The people are uncommonly industrious, both males and females, who are always busy either in culinary or in other domestic operations. In our walks we see groups of people employed in spinning cotton; others in making wooden bowls and dishes, mats of various patterns, shoes, sandals, cotton dresses, caps and the like; others busily employed in fashioning brass and iron stirrups, bits for bridles, hoes, chains, fetters, &c., and others again in making saddles and other horse accoutrements. The inhabitants have liberty stamped upon their features, and lightness and activity, so rarely to be seen in this country of slugs, are observed in all their actions. The generality of the people are well behaved; they are hospitable and obliging to strangers, they dwell in amity with their neighbors, they live in unity, peace and social intercourse with themselves. They are made bold by freedom, affluent by industry and frugality, healthy by exercise and labor, and happy by combination of all these blessings."

Such is the description given by LANDER of these people. It is doubtless heightened by a desire to make an agreeable picture, or by the force of the contrast between them and the most of the other parts of Africa. The description is no doubt faithful in the general, as it is substantially given by all travellers who have visited them.

We might here stop to inquire what is it that makes such a wide difference between these islanders and their distant neighbors? They spring from the same general stock, their color is the same, their island is not large, only about fifteen miles long by three broad. The soil is not unusually rich; when the river rises it is overflowed, and the houses stand in the water. No missionary has been among them; their religion is idolatrous. They have had little intercourse with any civilized people, or educated race. Where then lies the secret of their superiority to their neighbors? The answer is found in their peculiar condition. They are not torn and rent by the slave trade. They are secure from aggression and oppression. We are told that the "Chief of Zagozhie, the king of the dark waters," has a fleet of six hundred canoes, and fears no invasion. His people are brought up to the water, they live secure in person and in property within their wooden walls, they are the only ferrymen, and all the trade of the river is in their hands. They are a kingdom and a nation of themselves, and unlike any of their neighbors.

We cannot repress the remark, what a desirable place for the location of a missionary. How favorable for accomplishing most important results! What would not the institutions of education and the influences of religion achieve for such a people? If we had them in the neighborhood of Liberia, the boldest anticipations might be realized. But how are we to reach them? We are obliged to ask the same question, and wait for an answer, in regard to many interior places favorable for exerting an influence.

The following sketch of daily life at Coolfu, by Capt. CLAPPERTON, is worthy of attention. It shows that they have advanced far in artificial habits, and are far from being satisfied with the mere supply of the more importunate wants of nature:

“At daylight the whole household arise; the women begin to clean the house, the men to wash from head to foot; the women and children are then washed in water, in which the leaf of a bush has been boiled called *Bambarnia*; when this is done, breakfast of cocoa is served out, every one having their separate dish, the women and children eating together. After breakfast the women and children rub themselves over with the pounded red wood and a little grease, which lightens the darkness of their black skin. A score or patch of the red powder is put on some place where it will show to the best advantage. The eyes are blacked with *khol*. The mistress and better looking females stain their teeth and the inside of their lips of a yellow color with *gora*, the flower of the tobacco plant, and the bark of a root; the outer part of the lips, hair and eyebrows, are stained with *shani* or prepared indigo. Then the women who attend the market, prepare their wares, and when ready, go. The elderly women prepare, clean, and spin cotton at home, and cook the victuals; the younger females are generally sent round the town selling the small rice balls, fried beans, &c. The master of the house generally takes a walk to the market, or sits in the shade at the door of his house, hearing the news or speaking of the price of *natron* or other goods. The weavers are daily employed at their trade; some are sent to cut wood and bring it to the market, others to bring grass for the horses that may belong to the house, or to take to the market to sell; numbers, at the beginning of the rainy season, are employed in clearing the ground for sowing the maize or millet; some are sent on distant journeys to buy and sell for their master and mistress, and very rarely betray their trust. About noon they return home, when all have a mess of the pudding called *waki* or boiled beans, and about two or three in the afternoon they return to their different employments, in which they remain till near sunset, when they count their gains to their master or mistress, who receives it, and puts it away carefully in the strong room. They then have a meal of pudding or a little fat stew. The mistress of the house when she goes to rest, has her feet put into a cold poultice of pounded *henna* leaves. The young then go to dance and play, if it is moonlight, and the old to lounge and converse in the open square of the house, or in the outer *coozie*, where they remain till the cool of the night.”

This town is one of the great centres of the inland trade, in which all the larger streams meet, and from which the smaller ones radiate. It is, however, much disturbed by conquests and invasions of various kinds—civil war often prevails, and insurrections. There is nothing like a settled constitution or form of government, or equitable code of laws. Captain CLAPPERTON informs us—

“That there are here, besides the daily market attended by the inhabitants, two markets held weekly, which are resorted to by strangers. The extent of their attraction may be thus explained: from *Bornou*, far to the east; from *Cubbi*, *Yaoori*, *Zamfra*, and the borders of the Desert on the north; from *Yarriba* and the Gold Coast westward; and from *Benin* and *Jaboo*, and the furthest part of *Nyffe*, to the south. There resorts to this market parties of regular merchants, bringing the produce of their several countries for sale, as for instance, salt from the north; red wood, peppers, and European cloths from the south; *kolla* and *goora* nuts, gold, wollen cloths and printed cottons, brass and pewter dishes, earthen-ware, and muskets, from the western coast; horses, *natron*, unwrought silk, undyed tobes, from *Bornou*; besides a variety of articles which find their way across the Desert. Venitian beads, Maltese swords, Italian looking-glasses, gums, and scented woods of the east; silks, turbans, and tunics of

checked silks and linen from Egypt, and many more, all of which are to be had at Coolfu, and meet with a ready sale. Some of these merchants erect tents for themselves outside the walls, where they sell their wares; others send them by their slaves to the market, and round to the different houses; others entrust them to brokers, of whom there are many in town, both male and female; others live in the houses of their friends. And besides these regular merchants, there are a great number of petty traders, chiefly women, who come from the towns lying to the west of the Niger in Yarribah, and Borgoo, many days journey distant, carrying their goods on their heads, and trading at the several markets as they pass. These lodge in the town, and, while they attend the markets daily, support themselves by spinning cotton during their spare time. As soon as they have sold what they have, and bought what they want, they return to their homes again. The inhabitants likewise, (not excepting the artizans and manufacturers, of whom there are many,) are mostly engaged in buying and selling."

From the above statements it will be seen that the *wants* of these people are rather simple, and comparatively few. They seem, however, not to be indifferent to *superfluities*. And in this particular at least they show some advancement toward civilization! They must possess considerable enterprise, or they would not go on such long journeys to buy and sell. And there must be more order and regard for the rights of others, than prevail in most other parts, or they could not find security for their persons and property in carrying on such an extensive traffic. If good government could be established among them, and good example set before them, and religion and education, the great levers of society, be made to exert their elevating and expanding influences, great things could be accomplished. Having reached their present stage, they will probably advance but little until some new motives of ambition are set before them, or some new stimulus to improvement is applied.

A people somewhat resembling these, but possessing perhaps more shrewdness and intelligence, is found at Kano. They are by no means unprepared to profit by new opportunities and brighter examples of civilization. They are ingenious, industrious, and full of traffic. They have a well-supplied market, a brisk and thriving trade, well regulated by laws and customs, and they show many signs of industry and ingenuity. The capital of this province is called Kano. Capt. CLAPPERTON spent considerable time in it, and says it contains from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, of whom more than one-half are slaves.

THE GABRIELLA.—We regret sincerely to learn that this notorious slaver succeeded in shipping some FIVE HUNDRED slaves in the neighborhood of Gallinas, with whom she got safely off the coast. *H. B. M. Brig Saracen*, it is reported, was in sight nearly all the time the slaves were embarking, but confident in her superior sailing, the Gabriella paid no attention to the cruizer until she was nearly within gun shot, when the anchor was weighed, all sails spread to the breeze, and the Gabriella, with her human cargo safely stowed, stood across the bows of the "Saracen," and was soon out of sight on her voyage to the Havana. Another slaver, whose name we have not learned, sailed a few weeks since, with about THREE HUNDRED slaves from the same neighborhood.—*Liberia Herald*.

PURCHASE OF TERRITORY.—The American Colonization Society claims jurisdiction over the coast embraced between the limits of Grand Cape Mount, and Little Poor River, near New Cesters, to which jurisdiction the Society has a constructive right, from its owning lands and having settlements at several points within those bounds. This claim, too, has been repeatedly acknowledged, even by some of the most distinguished and influential men in England, though not formally by the English Government. This territory is none of it occupied until fairly purchased of the natives; who are generally willing to sell it in order to secure the protection of the Colony. And the Society, being equally anxious to buy, has directed their Agent to purchase as fast as he can within the prescribed limits.

We have hitherto omitted to mention, that in the month of March, Governor BUCHANAN, through the active and effective agency of J. BROWN, Esq., was enabled to acquire the different tracts on the coast, known as Grand Boutaw, Little Boutaw, and Blue Barre—a distance on the sea of fifty miles, and extending indefinitely inland.

The transfer made for a valuable consideration, subjects the native inhabitants to the laws of the Colony, and annuls their laws and customs which are at all contrary to the spirit of our statutes. The universal law among them, by which they appropriate every thing to their own use that is driven on shore, even sometimes to the clothes of a hapless mariner, stranded on their beach, is one they are most loth to abrogate, for by it they not unfrequently become masters of large vessels and cargoes of valuable articles, which make them rich for a time.

The loss of the schooner *Hard Times* at Sinoe river, on the 6th March last, afforded an opportunity of testing the fidelity of the Blue Barre people, to the laws of the Colony, which they had a few days before agreed to respect and obey. The schooner, as soon as she struck, by their country law, was theirs, but they said "this is Mr. Brown's vessel," and did not lay a finger on it, till the Captain and crew very unjustifiably forsook the wreck. Then, thinking the Americans gave it up to them, they commenced getting what they could from her. When Mr. BROWN heard of the accident and came to the spot, he succeeded in saving a chain cable, anchor, and the main sail; these he left in charge of a head-man to be delivered when called for. Rendered greedy by the trifling booty taken from the cabin, they afterward manifested an inclination to hold with a strong hand the things deposited by Mr. BROWN.

This occurred while Governor BUCHANAN was on his way to visit Cape Palmas. Seeing the wreck, he was induced to anchor and go on shore. Learning the state of things, he immediately went and demanded the articles mentioned, they being the only ones of much value. The smaller articles which were of the cargo, were so scattered, it was thought impracticable to attempt a requisition for their collection. To this abandonment of their old customs and adoption of those of the Colony, they had willingly subscribed *on paper*, but the practical operation of it, by which they were compelled to yield property they had been so long accustomed to think theirs by the special gift of God, was entirely another matter. The Governor seeing the necessity in the case, would listen to no compromise, but the speedy delivery of the articles demanded. These were finally returned to Mr. BROWN. And it happened well that so early in their allegiance to the Colonial Government, an opportunity was thus afforded of enforcing the Colonial authority in a matter of so much practical importance. —*Liberia Herald*.

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society,
from the 20th August, to the 20th September, 1841, inclusive.**

Aug. 23,	Received 4th July col. in Presb. church, Fairview, Rev. J. Eaton,	\$10 00
26,	Do do do Carlisle, Rev. A. T. McGill,	22 00
28,	Do from a Gentleman at Canonsburg, per W. S. Martien,	4 00
Sept. 3,	Fourth July col. in Upper Octorora Presb. church, per Rev. J. Gault,	10 00
10,	E. W. Howell, his annual subscription \$4, and donation \$1,	5 00
11,	Fourth July col. in Presb. church, Dunlap's Creek, Rev. S. Wilson, pastor, by the hands of Rev. R. Baird,	3 47
11,	Fourth July collection in Presb. church, Wilkesbarre, Rev. J. Dorrance, pastor, per the hands of N. Rutter, Esq.,	3 25
14,	Fourth July col. in Presb. church, Congruity, Rev. S. McFerran, in part,	5 83
16,	Presbyterian congregation of Mingo Creek, to constitute Rev. Dr. S. Ralston a Life-member, (\$45 before paid Mr. Pinney,)	5 00
16,	Rev. G. Marshall, of Bethel church, Alleghany county,	32 00
16,	Centre congr'n, Washington co., per G. R. White, Esq., of Pittsburg,	5 00
18,	Fourth July collection in Presb. church, St. George's, Delaware, Rev. J. C. Howe, pastor, per Rev. Mr. Phelps,	5 00
20,	Rev. J. H. Grier, per Saml. Hemres, Esq., part of the money subscribed to Rev. J. B. Pinney, when he was there last August,	12 00
Collected by Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent, at the following places:—		
Sept. 1,	Mifflinton, A female friend, D. I. Frow, each \$2, E. T. Doty, Esq., A. Parker, Esq., each \$5, E. C. Davidson, R. C. Gallaher, R. Gallaher, N. A. Elder, S. Pannebaker, J. K. Vallence, W. Bell, J. Schweir, J. Rothrock, each \$1,	23 00
Sept. 2,	Waynesburg, Hon. J. Criswell \$10, Wm. Patton, J. Haman, each \$5, Rev. B. Carell, Mrs. J. Dull, J. Asteel, N. Wilson, each \$2, J. McDonald, J. Atkinson, J. Cooper, Dr. J. Rothrick, A. J. Atkinson, W. J. McCoy, M. Neice, R. Brattan, E. Davis, Wm. Hardy, M. Norton, J. Walters, Cash, each \$1, D. Morrison, Wm. Baker, each 50c.,	42 00
Sept. 3,	Huntingdon, John Kerr, J. Miller, S. Steel, Mrs. Allison, W. Orleison, P. Swope, ea. \$5, Col. in M.E. church, \$3 48, J. Criswell, Rev. J. Peebles, ea. \$1,	35 48
Sept. 4,	Alexandria, A. Caldwell, Dr. D. Hout, Dr. J. M. Young, E. Isenbury, Wm. D. Shaw, each \$1, Maguire & Moore \$1 50, Mrs. Criswell, H. C. Walker, C. G. Thompson, each 50c., J. Porter, J. Graffins, Mary Neff, each \$2, Mary Roe 25c.,	14 25
Sept. 6,	Hollidaysburg, C. Garber, Wm. Walker, each \$10, A. Crawford, J. D. Rea, T. McNamara, J. Moore, A. Knox, Mrs. J. Walker, each \$5, Mrs. Rea \$7, J. Cox \$1, H. L. Patterson \$2 50, Cash 50c., T. Bingham, J. C. McLanahan, J. F. Lowry, J. Kelly, S. R. Cuen, W. Moore, each \$2, J. B. Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Robison, Saml. Smith, J. Robison, Cash, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Barr, Eliza McCormick, J. Gorley, A. McCormick, W. W. Robertson, Mr. McNamara, J. Moore, J. B. Nichols, T. J. Colley, J. M. Gibbony, R. Hamilton, Cash, S. W. Riddle, R. A. Hamilton, D. Caldwell, Mrs. Trampton, J. Smith, E. Galbraith, O. P. McGehan, J. Lytle, each \$1, Cash, Cash, Cash, T. Smith, J. Fair, G. W. Bingham, D. Tate, Esq., J. R. Black, M. Black, D. Martin, J. Dunlap, M. A. Powers, Cash, C. McClelland, S. A. Murphy, J. Hayes, C. Hayes, Cash, each 50c., E. Baker 3c., H. R. Baker, W. F. Leech, ea. 2c., Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, ea. 25c.,	117 75
Sept. 7,	Johnstown, S. Kennedy, Peter Levergood, George W. Kern, John Roger, each \$5, J. Pickworth, S. H. Smith, J. Mathews, John Hedrig, C. Ellis, Capt. McDonald, Capt. Truby, T. McKeernan, R. P. Sinton, ea. \$1, J. Little, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 50c., Cash, 30c.,	31 32
Sept. 11,	Indiana, Mr. Stewart, Judge White, James Sutton, each \$5, John Sutton, \$3, J. M. Watts, H. N. Cannon, James Bailey, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Stewart, A. Drum, P. Gallaher, Mr. Nixon, ea. \$1, Mr. McCabe, \$10, Wm. Lowman, Wm. Ewing, Mr. Craig, ea. \$2, J. Young \$3, Mr. Lloyd \$1 50, Mr. Soughead \$2, J. Thompson, Rev. S. W. Williams, ea. \$1, J. Towman \$1 37, Cash 50c., Hugh Thompson 25c.,	52 62
Sept. 11,	Blairsville, Esq. Morehead, Esq. Steele, ea. \$5, Cash 25c., Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Devine, ea. \$1,	12 25
Sept. 11,	New Alexandria, S. M. Read, A. Torrence, T. M. Johnston, Mr. McGinley, S. Agnean, J. Shields, Rev. A. Torrence, R. Rainey, J. Barnes, each \$1, J. McAllister, Wm. Shields, James Jartside, M. Shields, H. Cameron, Mrs. J. Cook, G. Kincaid, each 50c.,	12 50

Sept. 13, Freeport, J. Gillespie, Esq. \$5, J. A. Barton \$1, - - -	6 00
Sept. 15, Kittanning, Collection in Court House \$4 21, Mr. Colwell \$8, A. L. Robinson, Miss J. D. Brown, each \$5, F. Dobbs \$3, A. Arnold \$2, J. R. Johnston, A. R. Franck, Rev. J. Stark, Rev. Mr. Painter, Mr. Scott, each \$1, Cash 25, Cash, Cash, each 50c., Cash 25., Cash \$1, Mr. Pulan 75c., Mr. Quest, J. McCarty, each 50c., - - -	36 46
	<hr/> \$628 73

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, and Receipts
from August 25, to September 25, 1841.**

MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, Hon. Daniel Waldo \$50, Miss Waldo \$100, - - -	150 00
Tewksbury, Miss Rebecca Kittridge, per Hon. T. Shaw, - - -	10 00
Northampton, Per L. Strong, Esq., a further payment on account of the bequest of J. L. Pomroy, deceased, - - -	250 00
Fairhaven, Samuel Borden, - - -	6 00
Salem, Collections by Capt. H. Parsons—G. Whitmore \$5, H. C. Mackey \$5, A. French \$5, Captain Bacon \$1, - - -	16 00
	432 00

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield, Remitted by Rev. Samuel A. Nicholls, - - -	5 75
Hartford, Gaius Lyman, Esq., - - -	30 00
Middletown, Remitted by Miss Mary H. Hulbert, Secretary Female Col. Society, (\$5 of which is for the yearly sub. of Mr. Hulbert,) - - -	36 00
	71 75

VERMONT.

Weathersfield, Per B. Bartlett, two years' subs. of Hon. Wm. Jarvis, - - -	20 00
Royalton, D. C. Denison, for the Col. Society of that town, - - -	15 00
Williamstown, Donations, per Hon. E. Paine, - - -	31 00
	66 00

NEW YORK.

New York, L. D. Forest, - - -	25 00
	25 00

NEW JERSEY.

Bridgeton, Lucius Q. C. Elmer \$10, Ebenezer Elmer \$10, - - -	20 00
Elizabethtown, Collection in First Presbyterian Church, Rev. N. Murray, pastor, by Jas. Earl, Treasurer, - - -	22 06
	42 06

VIRGINIA.

Romney Church, per Robt. B. White, - - -	\$15 00
Collections by T. J. Shepherd, Agent:—[Particulars in next No.]	
Fredericksburg, - - -	24 21
Richmond, - - -	580 00
Petersburg, - - -	24 00
Fluvanna county, - - -	60 00
2d instalment of J. H. Cocke, jr., - - -	100 00
Randolph Harrison, Esq., \$50, W. B. Harrison, \$25, - - -	75 00
Richmond, B. Brand, Treasurer Va. Col. Soc., - - -	187 00

Collections by L. T. Walker, Agent:—

Staunton, A. Hall, E. Berkley, B. Crawford, J. McCue, K. Harper, J. Points, each \$1, W. W. Donague, \$2, R. Cowan, A. Waddel, N. Michir, W. Kinney, M. Cushing, B. Johnson, S. C. Clark, Rev. P. E. Stevenson, J. McDowell, S. Clark, each \$1, Cash, N. B. Long, ea. 50c.: The Ladies of the Presb. ch., to make their pastor, Rev. E. Stevenson, a L.M. of the N.Y. Col. Soc., (he being already a L. M. of the A. C. S.,) Miss A. R. Wadde, Miss J. Waddel, Mrs. M. Warden, Mrs. M. Fultz, Mrs. M. Stewart, ea. \$1, Mrs. Baldwin, \$2, Mrs. F. C. Stuart, Mrs. Eskridge, Mrs. Gilieson, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Cuthbert, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Coleman, Miss Bragg, Miss N. N. Clark, Mrs. Moseby, each, \$1, Mrs. Heishel, 50c., Mrs. Harper, Miss Brooks, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. C. P. Stevenson, Mrs. J. S. Hall, Miss Garber, ea. \$1, Mrs. McDowell, \$2, Mrs. G. K. Taylor, \$10, Mrs. Hill, 50c., - - -	56 00
Lynchburg, S. McCorcle, \$20, T. A. Holcombe, F. S. Miller, J. M. Warwick, J. W. Bagwell, each \$10, Geo. W. Turner, Cash, Rev. M. Shaver, Geo. Bagby, C. Mosby, A. Tomkins, R. H. Toler, J. Furgerson, W. H. Fitzgerald, Cash, S. Poindexter, W. S. Smith, Mr. Rucker, Mr. Halsey, D. B. Payne, each \$5, M. Victor, Rev. T. Jones, Cash, Mrs. Davis, each \$1, — Bowles, J. Benaugh, Dr.	

Patterson, each \$2, Cash, \$1 50,	-	146 50
<i>Liberty</i> , J. A. Wharton, T. L. Leftwich, each \$5, J. Wilson, \$3, R. Campbell, \$4, J. J. Winn, O. Bell, Wm. Cook, Eliza Hurst, each \$1, M. Burwell's subscription, four years, \$4, Capt. W. J. Walker's two years' subscription, \$2, Mr. Wharton, Treas. of Society, \$11, Tabernacle (Methodist) Church, per Mr. Kenerly, \$5 12,	-	43 12
NORTH CAROLINA.		
<i>Woodville</i> , J. Arnett \$10, Lewis Thompson, const. himself a L.M. \$30,	40 00	40 00
KENTUCKY.		
<i>Lexington</i> , Rev. Mr. Berkeley, col. in Christ's Church, 4th July, -	26 00	
<i>Paris</i> , Collection in St. Peter's Church, thro' Rev. N. B. Nash \$9, Remitted by H. C. Hart, per Hon. G. Davis, collections by a recently formed Society of School Girls, to aid the Bexley Mission \$22,	31 00	57 00
OHIO.		
<i>Columbus</i> , Ladies' Colonization Society, per J. N. Whiting,	-	50 00 50 00
INDIANA.		
<i>Indianapolis</i> , Remitted by J. M. Ray, collection 4th July in First Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. D. Gurley, pastor,	-	25 00
<i>Terre Haute</i> , per Hon. T. H. Blake, col. 4th July, in Cong. Church,	19 50	44 50
ILLINOIS.		
<i>Newcomb</i> , Col. in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. H. Stewart,	-	3 00 3 00
		\$2,142 14

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.— <i>Williamstown</i> , Hon. E. Paine, for '42,	-	1 50
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Boston</i> , Jas. C. Dunn, per Hon. E. Paine, to July '42, \$1 50;		
<i>Fairhaven</i> , S. Borden, to Jan. '42, (with \$10 for old Repository,) \$4,	-	5 50
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Bushington</i> , Seruch Titus in full, per Hon. Mr. Ramsey,	-	5 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Christian county</i> , Remitted by G. Meriwether, \$40; <i>Augusta</i> , Col. J. Payne, per Hon. G. Davis, for '40 & '41, \$4,	-	44 00
OHIO.—Collections by C. W. James— <i>Lancaster</i> , Hon. T. Ewing, Rev. W. Cox, W. J. Reese, each \$2, to Jan. '41, \$6; <i>Dayton</i> , R. C. Schenck, to Jan. '42, \$3 50, W. L. Helfestein, to Jan. '41, \$2, \$5 50; <i>Springfield</i> , J. Murdoch, \$1 50; <i>Columbus</i> , J. W. Whiting, to Jan. '42, \$3, J. W. Cafry, to Jan. '41, \$2, J. Grubb, to Jan. '43, \$5, R. Neil, to Dec. '40, \$2, \$12; <i>Lebanon</i> , Hon. T. Corwin, to Jan. '42, \$3 50; <i>Zanesville</i> , C. G. Wilson, to Jan. '41, \$2; <i>Circleville</i> , W. McArthur, do. \$2; <i>Chillicothe</i> , W. Bernard, \$2 50, Hon. W. Creighton, to Dec. '40, \$2, Mrs. E. Worthington, to Dec. '41, \$3 50, \$10; <i>Oxford</i> , Rev. J. McArthur, to Dec. '40, \$2; <i>Walnut Hills</i> , Mrs. M. Overaker, to Dec. '41, \$1 50; <i>Troy</i> , T. W. Furnace, to Dec. '41, \$3 50; <i>Urbana</i> , J. Reynolds, do. \$3; <i>Xenia</i> , A. Hutchinson, \$1 50, Jas. Goudy, S. Goudy, each \$3 50, all to Dec. '41, \$8 50; <i>Wooster</i> , J. Sloane, to July '41, S. Cox, to Dec. '41, each \$3, \$6; <i>Talmadge</i> , A. Whittlesey, Dr. A. C. Wright, to Dec. '41, each \$4, \$8; <i>Ohio City</i> , R. Loyd, to Dec. '43, \$6; <i>Cleveland</i> , Hon. J. W. Allen, to Dec. '41, \$2, T. W. Kelly, do. \$3, \$5; <i>Painesville</i> , J. A. Tracy, P. T. Lines, R. Hitchcock, to Dec. '41, each \$4, \$12; <i>Canfield</i> , E. Newton, to Dec. '41, \$4; <i>Warren</i> , T. D. Webb, do. \$4; <i>Amherst</i> , E. Reddington, do. \$3; <i>Perry</i> , L. A. Axtell on acct., \$2; <i>Ashtabula</i> , Judge Hubbard, to Dec. '41, \$2; <i>Kingsville</i> , G. G. Gillett, to Dec. '41, \$3 50; <i>Medina</i> , D. King, do. \$4; <i>Cincinnati</i> , B. Storer, to Jan. '41, \$2, T. O. Prescott, to Jan. '42, \$1 50, S. W. Philips, to Nov. '40, \$1 50, G. Reeves, to Dec. '40, \$1 50, D. K. Este, to Dec. '41, \$3 50, C. Fox, to Dec. '40, \$2, Wm. Johnston, do. \$2, J. P. Foote, do. \$2 50, S. W. Davis, \$2, Henry Rocky, H. H. Goodman, H. T. Williams, do. each \$3 50, \$29,	-	149 50
INDIANA.—Collections by C. W. James— <i>Lawrenceburg</i> , Hon. G. K. Dunn, to Dec. '40, \$2; <i>Madison</i> , M. Park, to Jan. '41, \$2; <i>South Hanover</i> , Dr. Blythe, Prof. T. Haynes, to Dec. '41, each \$3 50; <i>New Albany</i> , Dr. A. Clapp, to Dec. '40, \$2, A. W. Scribner, \$2, J. R. Shields, to Dec. '41, \$3 50, W. C. Anderson, \$2 50, M. Downey on account, \$2; <i>Jeffersonville</i> , B. Henly, to Dec. '41, \$3 50; <i>Connersville</i> , Dr. R. T. Brown, to Feb. '41, \$2 33; <i>Crawfordsville</i> , Dr. E. M. Baldwin, to Dec. '40, \$2; <i>Indianapolis</i> , J. Blake, \$3, B. F. Norris, \$2, to Dec. '41,	-	35 83
ILLINOIS.— <i>Alton</i> , M. Fish and E. Carter, each \$2 50, per C. W. James,	-	5 00

Total for Repository, \$246 33—added to cont., making total recpts. for month, \$2,388 47